pearance as the fair grounds on Broad Street presented inter; a few rough buildings, a very few trees and a dismal plank enclosure fence.

During the war spidlers were encamped there, and after the struggle ceused the fleid was a barren waste.

General Ordway, who lived at the corner of Franklin and Laurel streets, conceived the idea of using the grounds as a public park, and boing a power in civic affairs, successfully carried the plan through the Council. The barren field was purchased by the city, and Monroe Park was laid out, with serpentine walks, trees were planted, and the whole great square was surrounded by an osage orange hedge.

The story is told that so "serpentine" were the walkways that it was with

isage orange nease.

e story is told that so "serpentine"
the walkways that it was with
difficulty that a person was able
to from one side of the park to the
r, and that on one occasion when
ladles, who lived just across the
et from the hark, littempted to
s they wandered helpless for an hour,
were obliged finally to call the
ter to guide them to the outside

orde.

Monroe Park was the only city recreation ground in 1873, when Col. W. E. utshaw accepted the position of City instincer, and all that has been done nee, the many parks that have been onstructed in all parts of the city, the cellent adornment of these parks, and is well planned and executed roadways at intersect them, have been the fruit in its hought and industry.

Parks From Dumn Piles.

Parks From Dump Piles. Libby Hill and Gamble's Hill in those days were nothing more than dump piles, Jenerson Park and Riverside Park were unthought of, the Reservoir had not been built, and Chimborazo was a wilder-

ness.

There were absolutely no appropriations, and the only way that Col. Cutshow could improve Libby Hill and Gamble's Hill was to use the prisoners of the ble's Hill was to use the prisoners of the chain-gang as landscape gardeners. Later a small appropriation was granted by the Council, and a few convicts from the State penitentiary were hired, and with this motley force the march of progress was valiantly taken up.

Rondways were built, the hills were terraced, trees were planted, and, like magic, beautiful green parks appeared in the place of unsightly wastes.

Reservoir Park was purchased, as was

Reservoir Park was purchased,

Chimborazo, Jefferson, Riverside, and many small plots in the heart of the city. To-day Richmond owns in park grounds something more than 377 acres. Public Parks.

Reservoir Park Chimborazo Park Jefferson Park Gambles Hill Marshall (or Libby) Monroe Park Riverside Park	. 39 . 6.3 . 8.8 . 7 . 7.5
Convent Hill Park	
These 377 neres cost the city	

913.00, while to-day it is estimated they are worth more than a million of dollars.

of dolars.

Reservoir Park took its name from the water works that are situated in and about it; Chimborazo was named by the doctors in charge of the Confederate hospital, located on the hill during

the war.

One day one of them said, "the view is far reaching like that of Chimborazo." and so it became Chimaborazo.

Jefferson and Monroe were named for the Presidents. Marshall or Libby) was named in honor of Chief Justice Marshall named in nonor of Ciner Justice Automated for a family of Libbys. Gambles Hill was named for a family of Gambles;" Riverside got its name from its location, and Convent Hill was named for St. Francis de Sales Gambles, and Convent Hill was named for St. Francis de Sales Gambles, and Convent Hill was named for St. Francis de Sales Gambles, and Convent Hill was named for St. Francis de Sales Gambles, and Convent Hill was named for St. Francis de Sales Gambles, and Convent Hills was named for St. Francis de Sales Gambles de Sales G Convent, which adjoins it, Col. Cutshaw soon saw that the Osuge

coange hedge around Monroe Park was objectionable and so he began to experiment with the privet hedge. It was such a success that now it is used in nearly all the city parks, until there are literally miles of privet hedge used by the city as the means of enclosure,

Hundred Thousand Trees. In these parks and along the city streets are 160,000 shade trees; or a tree for every man, woman and child who lives within the city limits. A wag has lives within the city limits. A wag has suggested that if there were an equal number of unlighted lamp posts, they would be the means of equalimbrium to the gayer element of the population. Since 1962 an appropriation has been passed which pays for music in the parks during the summer months and this adds in as small way to the enloy-

parks during the summer months and this adds in no small way to the enloy-ment which they furnish to the public. In speaking of the great possibilities of Riverside Bark, Colonel Cutshaw said: "It larger appropriations and additions to the grounds can be secured, Reservoir

to the grounds can be secured, Reservoir Park can be made equal to Druid Hill or any of the parks of this country. Its rolling topography and river grew scenery, with the lakes and road paths, little ornamental bridges and other Improvements that can be made there, will make it equal to any park of the same accesses in this country."

The serpentine walks of Monroe Parl have long ago given way to the well planned walkways that are now seen there, old and worthless trees have gone the way of the transgressor, and in their places have been planted the best that the city nurseries contain. Year after year the City Engineer in his reports to the City Council and by carnest personal efforts has endeavored to have the appropriations for parks increased, and at last the authorities have awakened to the crying needs of public places of recreation and hnusement. With the ever-increasing income of the city, larger sums will be expended, and Richmond will take the position of first rank in parks, as she already does in so many of her civic conditions.

THE CITY'S STREETS.

Chairman Pollock Writes Interestingly of Improvements.

estingly of Improvements.

Mr. Gilbert K. Pollock, chairman of the Street Committee, writes interestingly of the city's streets as follows:

Up to about six years ago the people showed but little appreciation of the importance to a city of having well paved roadbeds and sidewalks. Every other department of our government for two decades prior to this time had been allowed increased appropriations yearly, but the street department was made to take what was left of the revenue of the city after the wants of all other departments had been supplied, and the consequence was the condition of our streets and sidewalks had become a sore on our body politic. The Councils, however, have begun to reconjuze this shortcomings, and began to greatly increase the street appropriation, and while it is now much less annually than conditions demand, nevertheless the interest of our people in better street condition has been awakened, and we may look for a marked betterment in our sidewalks and roadbeds within the next few years. With the new assessment and in view of our spinedid financial condition there is no reason why our next street appropriation should not be double that of

or our spinous manner constitution there is no reason why our next street appropriation should not be double that of this year, and a well defined general plan of street improvement determined upon and carried through. There is nothing that impresses the visitor so much as well payed roadbeds and sidewalks. It carries with it conviction of a

our Council has paved the sidewalks of most of our business section with this material, and adding greatly to the appearance of our city, as well as to the comfort of our citizens, Citizens generally where they are paring the sidewalks in front of their property are using this material in preference to brick, showing they are being educated to something better than the old brick sidewalk.

to something better than the old brick sidewalk.

In the last two years, in addition to the usual street appropriation for curbing, guttering and paving with granite spalls, the Council has expended in asphalt block pavement on Capitol, Grace, Franklin and other residential streets nearly \$100,000, and have adopted a poley which means that every residential street in our city should eventually be paved with this or similar material.

The cost of this class of paving is about \$3,000 per block. It is recognized as the best class of pavoment for residential streets and streets with medium or light traffic, and the citizens ought to demand an appropriation of at least \$100,000 per annum for expenditure along this line alone. That would mean putting down of a permanent pavement at the

down of a permanent pavement at the rate of about thirty-three blocks power, which would give us in a feverage the best paved city in the entirecentry. Let our citizens urge their resentative to stand for a policy of permanent street improvement of this character. Our city is wealthy enough an

municipality, GILBERT K. POLLOCK.

SHOE MARKET. Richmond and Lynchburg Do Great Business.

Great Businesq.

Virginia people have been told about it; told about it in these columns, but Virginia people so soon forget. They need to be told again that two Virginia cities wholesale more shoes in a year's time than any Southern cities. They are Richmond and Lynchburg.

Nine-tenths of the shoes that are worn with the American respice are made in New

Nine-tentus of the snoos that are work
by the American people are made in New
England, and the original shipping point
for all this foot wear is Boston. It is,
therefore, easy to gather statistics to
show where the shoes go. The figures up
to the 5th of September show which are to the 3th of September show which are the great shoe jobbling centres of the United States. According to these figures Richmond stands sixth in the list of shoe jobbling markets of the country and Lynchburg seventh.

shoe jobbing markets of the country and Lynchburg seventh.

Strictly speaking as to jobbing, Rios mond and Lynchburg both are properly entitled to be moved up a notch, standing fifth and sixth, respectively. By this process of reasoning Philadelphia, which, by the figures, holds fifth place, will drop to seventh. The explanation is that Philadelphia has a retail trade, buying direct from the New England shoe factories so much larger than Richmond, Lynchburg, or any other points that the Instances so much larger than Richmond, Lynchburg, or any other points that the shipping figures force her up to a position that are not just hers, considering the markets purely as jobbing points. In other words, while Philadelphia actually receives from the stree emporium of the world more cases of goods than Richmond, the fact remains that both Richmond and Lynchburg receive more cases of foot wear to be sold at whole sale than does Philadelphia.

The great shoe wholesaling markets of the country, then, are as follows. New York first, St. Louis second, Chicago third, Estilimore fourth, Richmond fifth, Lynchburg sixth, Philadelphia, seventh.

Richmond's receipts for this year up to September 2th were 120,517 cases. Lynchburg's were 164,996 cases, all for jobbing purposes. Philadelphia's record for jobbing purposes calls for about 100,600 cases. However, Philadelphia's big retailers, who buy direct from the factories (an abnormal retail trade), run that city's figures up to 121,000 cases. It thus appears that Richmond jobs some twenty thousand more cases of shoes than Philadelphia, and Lynchburg beats the city of Brotherly Love by a fraction over five thousand cases. Great are the Virginia shoe markets. Richmond's receipts for this year u,

THE ARMENIANS AND TARTARS TO CONFER

A Movement That is Likely to Put An End to

Slaughter.

BAKU, September 24.—A conference of representatives of the Armenians and Tartars, under the presidency of Prince Louis Napoleon, Sovernor-general of the Caucasus, has just been concluded, during which the principal conditions of an entente were agreed upon. The conference decided to summon a general congress, representing the linkabitants of the Caucasus, to meet in October, for the gress, representing the inabitants of the Caucaus, to meet in October, for the purpose of considering the causes of the emity existing between the Tartars and the Armenians; resolved to urgo upon the government the necessity for the adoption of prompt measures to ensure the safety of life and property, and arranged that Armenians and Tartars shall ranged that Armenians and Tartars Sand, become mutually responsible for all ma-terial damage in the event of massacro or pillage by either side until January, 1907. Ten Armenians and ten Mussel-mans, all very wealthy, undertook to guarantee the strict observance of the

The conference also resolved to form an The conforence also resolved to form an arbitration court, to consist of five Armenians and five Tartars, which will draft the details of the agreement and remove any difficulties that may arise. The agreement will become effective October 14th. A preliminary peace agreement between the Tartars and the Armenians was signed to-day.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SITUATION IS HOPELESS

SITUATION IS HOPELESS
(By Associated Press.)
VIENNA Sept. 24.—Count Catraky, who
yesterday was appointed by the king,
Emperor Francis Joseph, to negoliate
with the leaders of the coalition parties
in the Hungarian det with a view to the
formation of a Hungarian cabinet, had a
conference with these leaders to-day.
It is admitted here that the situation
is now worse than ever, and Count
Cziraky's mission is considered hopeless.

Colonel Westbrook Dead. (By Associated Press.)

KINGSTON, N. Y., September 26—Col.

Cornellus T. Westbrook, one of the bestknown Grand Army veterans in the State,
dled to-day at the Middletown State Hospital.

More Cholera Cases.

(By Associated Press.) ST. PETPKISHURG, September 24.—Two additional cases of cholera have been offi-cially reported in the government of Long, Russian Poland.

Minister to England.

much as well payed roadbeds and side-walks. It carries with it conviction of a heulthy financial condition and recog-nition of modern needs for business. Six years ago a granoitithe sidewalk was a rarity here, but since that time

| Mashington, D. C., September 21— | Washington, D. C., September 24— | Washington, D. C., September 24— | Chinese legation, has been designated as | Chinese minister to the court of Great

SUPREME COURT

Opinions Handed Down in Many Cases, Most of Them in Individual Matters.

CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT

Important Ruling in the Merriman-Cover, Drayton and Leonard Case.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) STAUNTON, VA., September 24.—The opinions handed down by the Supreme Court of Appeals last Thursday, were, with two exceptions, decisions of controversies between private individuals, and were the first decisions of cases

the most interesting, was one case from the Wytheville territory—Merriman vs. Cover, Drayton and Leonard, from the Circuit Court of Wise county, In this

Circuit Court of Wise county. In this ordinon the court construes a contract, compliance with which was sought to be avoided by the defendant on the ground that it was contrary to public policy, and, therefore, void.

The contract in question was between E. B. Younken and Company and Cover, Drayton and Leonard, and provided that in consideration of certain rights granted to Younken and Company, who desired to Younken and Company, who desired to procure a right of way for a railrond across land owned by Cover, Drayton and Leonard, who were leather manufacturers, no chesinut out bark should be shipped over the railroad to be constructed, no matter how far it should extend. except to Cover, Drayton and Leonard, unless they should refuse to take the bark at the market price.

Cover, Drayton and Leonard brought suit against Younken and Company, who were not an incorporated railway company, for failure to deliver to the plaintiffs the chesinut oak bark shipped over their road during the season of 1902, according to the contract. The process in the suit, however, was only served upon Merriman, one of the partners.

The Supreme Court, speaking through Judge Buchanan, holds that the demurrer to the declaration was properly overruled by the trial court. The demurrer was upon the ground that the declaration on its face showed that the declaration on its face showed that the contract was prima facic illegal and void, in that it was in restraint of trade and particularly against public policy, and that the court says that the contract does not house on the protest that the road to be built was to be a common carrier for hire. It is of opinion that the restraint imposed by the contract is limited; that as between the parties the restraint is not reasonable, and that the contract does not injuriously affect the public. It is, therefore, held to be valid upon its face.

when the face that the road to be the court of the court

the nere, and that the evidence is insufneient to establish the precise facts lipon
which the estoppal relied on by the disfendants is baried, but if the court were
disposed to sustain that defense, quoud
the assigness of the bonds for the deferred instainants of purchass inoncy, it
would not affect the ultimate liability
of the vendors upon the covental of general warranty in their deed.

The case is remaind for further proceedings in the Circuit Court.

CASE OF ALDISCHD USUEY.

By a decree of the Circuit Court of
Rockingham courty, it was held this
under the Mary I do in was held this
under the Mary I do in was no only
of the vendors upon the covental of genpy J. G. H. Miller
as source to the court of court,
by J. G. H. Miller
in source to the relied Court,
by J. G. H. Miller
in source, and proposition Courtany,
by J. G. H. Miller
in the court of the court of the courpany, as of April 2, 191, to be \$504.0 Miller died in June, 189, and in the suicontract, and proposition of be \$504.0 Miller died in June, 189, and in the suibrought for the administration of his estaile the company asserved, the bond,
claiming Unat Micre all proper tredits
had been allowed the sun of \$2,05.55 was
due It as of August 21, 189. From the
decree rendered the company, therefore,
applied for and obtained an appeal.

Judge Buchanen handing down the
opinion of the Court of Appeals, says
that the commissioner who mails the
nontract in question to be governed by
the commissioner who mails the
nontract in question to as said only requires six per cent, interest on the
nontract in question to as said only requires and mary and the trees on the
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contract the court construction of
the opinion of the said of t

STILL PERPLEXED

This is Now the Only Cloud Visible on the Financial Horizon.

CHANGE IN BANKING SYSTEM

Should Be a Law to Compel the Maintenance of Adequate Reserves.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Practically no change in fundamental conditions de-All authorities agree upon the underly ing strength and the high and promis-ing outlook of the agricultural, industrial and commercial situation, Every ordi-nary indication of trade and commerce is promising. It is only in relation to the money market that doubt and uncertainty anywhere prevails. It may be truthfully said that despite some developments, then, of a favorable character such as are embodied in additional gold imports, that the actual monetary situation is still perplexed. It was a substantially modified by the week's hap-

Higher Rate Likely.

Higher Rate Likely.

There seems every likelihood that for some time longer uncertainty will prevail in the money market with the chances favoring higher rates the world over. As to the local market, the present week bids fair to apply the usual test, which always comes when, with largely expunded likelilles and slender reserves, the end of a month with heavy dlydends and unterest disbursements to make fall due.

to make, fall due. But, in addition to these regular dis-But, in addition to these regular dis-tributions, cailing for a shifting of ac-counts during the week, falls also some special operations. Thus a 50 per cent. instalment on subscriptions to the \$100,-c00,000 Pennsylvania convertible bonds be-comes payable, entailing a payment of about \$50,000,000, and with this comes, on the last day of the month, September 30th, a payment of 371-2 per cent. on the \$20,000,000 of Atchison convertible bonds, which, unless some considerable sum has been anticipated, calls for the transfer of been anticipated, cities for the transfer of \$19,000,000. No doubt the payment of \$40,000,000 or \$70,000,000 of money arranged for as special operations alone during the present week will be conducted in a manner to create least possible disturb-ances to the money market.

Very Heavy Shift.

Still the shift is a very heavy one and sight must not be lost of the fact that other heavy syndicate operations are at hand. Thus, on October 16th falls the final, and by far the heaviest, payment nnal, and by the the measure, payment on account of the subscriptions to the last issue of Japanese 41-2 per cent, bonds, of which 350,000,000 were placed in this country. This latter transaction entails a payment of about \$30,000,000. Accountry, the second of the country that is the c cording to the agreement made when the last Japanese loan was issued, the money will remain here until some time in No-

The Japanese operation is important to beau in mind as the remittance of the funds to Europe thereafter, should Japhan so decide to do, will offset a considerable propertion of our credits abroad, serve to curtail gold imports and might possibly influence an export of gold, when the financial district least expected it.

the financial district least expected it.

Possibly, however, now that pence is an actuality, Japan may leave its money here, in order to assist the readjustment of its finances, which, it is understood abroad, is already under consideration. The Japanese long ago stated that at the end of war it planned to restore to the country the large sums raised by internal loans and exchequer bills. So, by leaving the funds of its last loan, or their unexpended balances, in London, Berlin and New York, and resorting to some reand New York, and resorting to some Fe-funding operation, involving, among oth-ers, some internal loans, they might make one hand in part wash the other in the way of exterior debt. However, this is a mere matter of conjecture, and im-portant chiefly as it enters into calcu-lations as to the future money markets of the world.

Can Get Gold.

Can Get Gold.

Can Get Gold.

Of course this country, with its abounding prosperity and its ability to borrow from abroad, can get gold in abundance. That is not the whole of the problem, however, so far as speculative Wall Street is concerned. It rather depends on the price we shall have to pay for a sufficient amount of gold to bolster up our reserves and permit the further expansion of liabilities. It we can command the gold at a cheap price, even though we borrow from the future and pile up a debt abroad to be liquidated later on, the money rates may be kept within moderate limitations and sustain for a white longer the high level of speculative security prices.

There might be a different story, however, when we sought to strike the balance later on. Instead of the return flow of currency bringing case, it would be going to Europe to meet Indobtedness. Instead of great staple and merchandise exports commanding gold, their purpose would be that largely of offsetting credits granted by Europe.

Need Different System.

Had we a different or uniform banking

Need Different System.

Had we a different or uniform banking system we might get along with smaller reserves than 25 per cent. of deposit liabilities, now imposed by the national banking act on the banks with Federal charters in this city. But we have not got 25 per cent. of cash against the sum total of deposits of all institutions, nor the half of it, at the present time.

Obviously, the one great banking reform necessary is to compol trust companies of that character, as do a general banking business, to maintain adequate reserves. As it is now, there is probably not above ten or twelve per cent, of reserve in the local banks, against the sum total of obligations they support. This is certainly not encouraging for an active speculative movement for further advances, despite prosperity and some gold imports. The latter are needed to sustain commercial credits.

Personals and Briefs.

Personals and Briefs.

Mr. Henry T. Hoppe, who is sick at the Virginia Hospital, and was operated on some time ago, is getting on very nicely.

Miss Katherina Arnes, who has been smending sometime with her sister, Mrs. Walter C. Meyer, of No. 618 North Sixth Street, left Friday for Norfolk to spend A week or ten days hefore returning to her home in Crewe, Va.

Mrs. Adolph Powell, nee Mary Thalhimor, of Kokome, Indiana, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thalhimer, at No. 102 North Linden Street.

Mrs. Anne C. Baylor, of "Staunton Hill." is visiting Mrs. Pelham Blackford, at No. 102 North Lisden Street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Iscoby, of London, England, arrived in New York on Saturday last, on steamer Philadelphia, and are now in this city, visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Carolyn Sentshel, No. 7102 East Clay Street.

The Dramatic Sensation HE CLANSMAN

The Academy To-Night, To-Morrow Matinee and Night.

Has already become the most widely discussed subject of the day.

Thos. Dixon's Dramatization of His Two Famous Novels Which Broke All Records in Norfolk.

Prices { Matinee, 25c. to \$1. Night, 25c. to \$1.50. THE THE SHE WAS A SHE SHE SHE SHE STATE THE SHE SHE SHE SHE

LOW SUNDAY RECORD OF YELLOW FEVER

Situation in New Orleans a Du plicate of the Week Previous. Country Report.

Fever Situation in New Orleans

Deaths Total 367 New foci..... 8 Under treatment...... 288 Discharged 'cases........2,176 MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez: Fewer new cases; death; 1 new fool; 20 exses under treatment. Hamburg: 4 suspicious cases, Vicksburg: 4 new cases; no

Harriston: 1 case, unofficial ly reported. Gulfport, Mississippi City and Handsboro, 1 new case each;

Ackerman: 1 suspicious case.

no deaths.

(By Associated Press.) NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—The low Sunday record is almost a duplicate of that of last Sunday. The deaths and new cases are the same. There are no names of special prominence in the list. Only five of the now cases are above. Canal street, and two of the now foc The others are down-lown. Two cases were brought into the city, one from Abita Springs and one from Grand Lake, in the Baraturia county. The Abita Springs case excites some interest because that is one of the resorts in St. Tammany Parish, whither many of the people of New Orleans went when the coast resorts were closed to them by quarantino. It is believed that the patient has gotten his infection in New Orleans, as he made frequent trips to this city. The Grand Lake case was brought in on a launch to Westweep and transferred to the emergency hospital. This patient had only been ill two days. The emergency hospital is serving its purpose because since the new institution has been in operation many person have walked to the hospital in the early stages of the illness, and the result is that they have been cured. One man walked six miles in from Milnburg, one of the lake coast resorts, to the hospital Sunday morning, just as soon as the first symptoms of the faver hit him. Dr. White returned this afternoon from his trip to the quarantine station, where he went to formally take over the direction of the business of furnigation of the steamships bound for American ports and Porto Rico. This is more of a technical than an actual change, the only difference heing that henceforth the pratiques of vessels will be signed by Dr. John N. Thomas, the European physician as an acting surgeon of the marine hospital service. Dr. White said that he hospital as a point of a work train on the Southern Patitorson because of a suspicious case of illness which developed among NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.-The low Sunday record is almost a duplicate o

wers:
Pattorson, S new cases; Kenner, S new cases, one death; La Fourche Crossins, one new case; Baton Rouge, two new cases; Tullulah, four new cases; Alexandria, two new cases.

Arkansas Bars Fruit.

Arkansas Bars Fruit.

(By Associated Press.)

PENSACOLA. FIA., September 24.—
State Health Officer Porter to-day received notice from President Runyan, of the Arkansas State Board of Health, that no Florida oranges or other fruit could be unloaded in Arkansas. As Florida oranges come from a section of the State fully five hundred miles from any infected district, and de not pass through or near Pensacola, and as neither oranges nor citrus fruit can possibly convey yellow faver, Dr. Porter is unable to understand the attitude of the Arkansas health officer.

Seven at Pensacola.

Seven at Pensacola.

(By Associated Press.)

PENSACOLA, FLA., Sept. 24.—Seven new cases of yellow fever were officially reported by the State Board of Health to-night, No cases were discharged today, and trirty are now under treatment. Rumors were upon the streets this afternoon that from twenty-five to thirty new cases had developed, but this could not be verified. Forces engaged in the work of fumigation and sprayin; will be greatly increased Monday morning, and this work carried on with renewed energy.

Leading Men Stricken. (By Associated Press.)
VICKEBURG, MISS., Sept. 2s.—Four cases of yellow fover were reported to day. Two of them are business men of some prominence. The other are negroes. Several of the sick are critically lik.

Cases at Natchez.

(By Associated Press.)
NATCHEZ, MISS. Sept. 24.—To-day's
yellow fover report shows flya new cases
of which three are whites. Total cases,
68; naw focus, 1; total foel, 18; total
deaths to date, two: cases under treatment, 20; discharged, 38.

THEY WILL MINE IN SPOTSYLVANIA

Valuable Minerals in That County.

A Company Formed to Seek for

Big Exposition to Open in Fredericksburg To-morrow-A Wedding.

FAIR'S OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) PREDERIC SBURG, VA., September 24.-Messrs, S. Murray Pollock, T. L. Mc-Clellan and other capitalists of Washington, and some of Pittsburg, have formed stock company to conduct a general mining business in Spotsylvania county. They have secured options on 2,000 acres of land lying near Parker's Station, on he Pledmont, Fredericksburg and Poand experts report that there are strong indications of gold, silver, copper, iror, coal and oil on the property. It is stated that operations will begin in the carly

Fair Opens To-morrow.

Fair Opens To-morrow.

The fair, which opens here on Tuesday, will be a great success, if the weather is favorable. Everything is now in readiness, and on the second day it is expected that 7,000 people will be present. Many prominent men of the State have written that they will be here, and it will be an occasion for the assembling of all interested in politics in this section. Many attractions are booked for Wednesday, the 77th, the second day, which is always the big day. Entries in all the departments are large, and the race programme is attractive. Ralloons, merry-go-rounds, side shows, and many other diversions, with the refreshment stands, will furnish the excitement usustands, will furnish the excitement usually incident to a good country fair. Colonel E. D. Cole, chief murshal of the fair, has appointed the following assistant marshals: J. Comyay Chichester, Peorton Rowe, Henry Warden, of this city; Captain Dan M. Lee and W. J. Jacobs, of Stafford; R. M. Waller, of Spotsylvania, and G. T. Boulware, of Caroline.

Martin to Speak.

Senator Thomas S. Martin, when he speaks here on Monday night, October 2d, will be given an ovation. The Opera House has been secured for the meeting music will be furnisher, ladles will be present, and the building will be filled with an enthusiastic audience.

Mrs. Mary Van Hoose Crutchfield, for-merly of this city, widow of the late Stapleton Crutchfield, was married a few days ago to Mr. Clifton Anderson Mount-joy, in St. John's Church, Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Mountjoy will reside in Birmingham, Ala.

OBITUARY.

Carlton R. Moore.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch).

EASTVILLE, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, VA., September 24.—Mr. Carlton R. Moore, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this county, died Friday night, after a long illness. He was eighty-seven years old last April, and for the past two years had been in very feeble health. Mr. Moore was a native of Philadelphia, whore he belonged to an old and prominent family. The year after the Civil War he came to this county and hought "Prospect Hill." a beautiful seaside farm, near Birdsnest, and/had since made his home here. Howas highly esteemed as a friend and neighbor, a man of wide information and much culture. His private library is, perhaps, the largest private collection on the Eastern Shore.

Mr. Moore leaves here his grandchildren, Messrs, John V. and B. H. Moore and Mrs. Charles Bmith, Jr., and another, Mr. C. Ridgoway Moore, now of Richmond, an attorney of that city, He has a number of relatives in the North, Mr. John Pearson, of Hadlock, in the Warsmus C. Hass.

Erasmus C. Hass. (Special to The Times-Dispatch STVIILE, NORTHAMPTON C

Erasmus C. Haas.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WOODSTOCK, VA., September 24.—Mr.
Erasmus C. Haas, a prominent Gilzen
of Woodstock, died last night after a
short illness, aged seventy-one years,
He was a Confederate voterah, having
gone through the Civil War as a member of the Tenth Virginia Infantry. At
the time of his death he was serving
the time of his death he was serving
the time of his death he was serving
the time of his death A. W. A. of which he
sia Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of which he
was a member for a number of years,
His wife and three sons survive him. Erasmus C. Haas.

DEATHS.

BOSTON.—Died. Sept. 23, 1905, in Charlottesville, Va., LINDA MAYLOR BOSTON, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Boston, aged 7 months. Funeral from the residence of the grandmother, Mrs. L. T. Hardy. No. 61 North Ninth Street, at 5 o'clock MOND DAY AFTERNOON.

BURTON.—The funeral of Mrs. CHARLES H. BURTON will be from Christ Church THIS APTIBENSON at o'clock Priends and acquaintances in-vited to attend.

BMITH.—Died, Sunday, Sept. 24, 1905, at 1:05 P. M., JAMES EDWARDS, infant son of James B. and Lolia Smith, aged tweeks.

Teneral from parents' residence, No. 4061-2 S. Laurel Street, at 5 o'clock MONDAY AFTERNOON, Friends and acquaintances invited to attend. At rest.

A CANADA MARKATAN